

considering the limited resources and number of projects of that journal, is very generous and more

grateful acknowledgment. But *The World* borrowed needlessly. Ballots for Mr. Greeley will be printed, distributed and voted, though his engagements in the canvass generally forbid his giving much personal attention to this district. *The World* may save its "stamps" for the hard winter in immediate prospect, and rest assured that the canvass for Mr. Greeley will be properly attended to, and that his friends in the district will meet the necessary expenses without taxing the generosity of his advocates.

THE CANVASS IN THE CITY.

It is believed in well-informed circles that Superior John Fox will not be a candidate next Tuesday morning, but that Mr. Benjamin Main will suddenly appear as the united nominee of the Tammany and Mosby coalition. It is to accomplish this that Mr. S. S. Cox was defeated, although urged for the place by all the highest official interests of the Democratic race.

In the Vth District the contest between John Morrissey and Gen. Nelson Taylor increases both in interest and activity, allowing hope that Enos Elliott, the Union nominee, will slip in between. This is not as improbable as it may seem, for so far the contest between the Taylor and Morrissey factions is so fierce, that the friends of Taylor threaten to go over to Mr. Elliott, rather than allow his Democratic rival to succeed. On the whole, however, the friends of Morrissey appear to have rather the best of it; but Union men should relax no effort for their candidate, as by remaining inactive they will not help on one ticket, which is the chief point at issue.

In the Vth District there is a deadly rivalry of able Democratic rank and file against Thomas F. Stewart, a

has been placed in the field to represent the Philadelphia and

Albany Convention. Democrats say they cannot support a candidate who, last year in the Assembly, was most active in urging the Southern Police bill, the Erie-Lake and the Registry bills—measures which were, it is said, very excellent, but which are essentially pro-Democratic system. Against Mr. Stewart on the Democratic side, and as the candidate of all the independent Democrats, the Hon. George Stevenson has taken the field, and will give both Mr. Stewart and Mr. Charl-^s S. Spencer a fair and close race for the position. Mr. Stevenson is a lawyer of good character and practice, thoroughly Democratic in his views, and last Winter served faithfully in the Assembly as one of its independent and very active members. He will be supported vigorously by the Democratic Union party and by innumerable local clubs, even of the Tammany and Mozart factions, who proclaim confidently that they can carry the election.

In the Fifth District Mr. G. F. Steinbecker is making a good race, and will undoubtedly poll a respectable vote and largely help our State ticket.

In the Eighth District Col. Le Grand B. Cannon is doing finely, and of him the same may be said that we have said of Mr. Steinbecker. Many hundreds of loyal Democrats will vote for him who have not yet been sufficiently subjugated by the "machines" to swallow Mr. Brooks.

In the IXth District, the infamous treachery of the attempt made by the "Ring" to put up so respectable a cit-

seen as Mr. D. S. Jackson, "only to be knocked down," will carry many Democratic votes to the support of the Hon. William A. Darling, the Union nominee, who is extremely popular with all classes for his liberality to the poor and other virtues which the poor know how to appreciate.

WASHINGTON.

THE TROUBLE IN MARYLAND—GOV. SWANN CLOSTED
WITH THE PRESIDENT—TROOPS IN BALTIMORE—
NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN THE TENNESSEE LEGISLA-
TURE—GEN. HOWARD'S REPORT.
BY TELEGRAPH TO THE EDITORS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1861.

The news of the removal of the Baltimore Police

Commissioners, although not unexpected, created a

good deal of excitement here on being made public. This evening Gov. Swann of Maryland, and his chief counsel in the trial, arrived here direct from Annapolis in the 6 p. m. train. They were closeted with the President at the White House most of this evening. Swann is here evidently for further instructions. It will be remembered that Swann visited the

President when the trouble first commenced.

Commissioners immediately after the Mayoralty election without trial. To this the President would not consent. He felt conscious that he made a mistake in the New-Orleans matter and felt that he should proceed cautiously with these new troubles, so he instructs Sraun to get up some kind of a trial to deceive the people and give him an opportunity in case of a

resort to arms by the friends of the Commissioners, to

send United States troops to maintain the policy, Swann has obeyed Mr. Johnson's instructions and the result is known. He now comes here again to be prompted on the next step to be taken. Secretary S. Browning and Attorney-General Stanbery believe were all present at the White House, while Swann was with the President. Swann evidently wants more troops sent to Baltimore. It is a positive fact that there are now at least 800 soldiers at Fort

McHenry, but Swann thinks this force not sufficient. He wants enough to have a guard stationed at each of

the election polls on the day of election. Two battalions of the 12th Infantry, several companies of the Veteran Reserve Corps, two battalions of United States cavalry, several companies of heavy artillery, several batteries of light artillery, and a regiment of negro soldiers, some 2,500 in all, are now stationed between this point and Annapolis. It is stated here that Gen. Grant went to Baltimore this morning.

The Legislature of Tennessee meets at Nashville on next Monday, the 5th inst. Johnson politicians from

that State now here say that the Legislature of that State intend passing a negro suffrage bill, and boast that a mob will clean them out if they attempt it.

Major A. P. Ketchum, of the Staff of Gen. Howard, who went to New-York a few days since to assist the General in completing his report, returned with it this morning. It was to-day forwarded to the Secretary of War, Mr. Richard Cox of Georgetown, who owns the rights to be assumed by the National Association for re-

lief of destitute colored women and children, demands

possession of his property. It is thought that it was not yet to be restored to him, as the building intended for these people is not yet completed. The Freedmen's Bureau has done all in its power to arrange this satisfactorily, yet Cox will not submit to his property being used longer. During the war Cox commanded a company of Rebel soldiers.

has been built within three years. For other schools—

any place where benches and desks can be put. Unable to find accommodation for all, he has between 2,000 and 3,000 children continually waiting for their turn to be admitted to the privileges of a common-school education.

The funeral of Mr. Frank Henry, the newspaper correspondent who lately died at Easton, Pa., took place to-day. It was largely attended by members of

the newspaper fraternity. The remains were deposited in the Congressional Cemetery.

The sending of money through the mails by the postal money order system, which was commenced Nov. 1, 1964, has just become a paying business. The report for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1966, shows \$20 over expenses. Dr. MacDonald, the Superintendent of the money order office here, who has just returned from a visit to Europe, says that the system is not yet self-supporting there.

A guard of 50 marines from the barracks here was sent to New York to-day to join the steamer Susque-

hanna, under charge of Lieut. Goodrell of that corps. The troops in this military department were mustered for pay to day. It will require \$70,000 to cancel their claims. The United States Claims Commission last month received and filed 122 claims against the Government. Fifteen have been allowed and 30 rejected. These claims emanate principally from contractors or farmers whose houses were destroyed by

the South in consequence of military operations during the late Rebellion.

The President has directed the issue of warrants for the pardon of W. H. McCoom and John S. Kelly, who were convicted upon a joint indictment in the December term, 1885, of the United States District Court of the Southern District of New-York, of defrauding the Government, and sentenced to imprisonment for five years and six months, and to pay a fine of \$10,000.

latter for one year.

The Secretary of State, accompanied by his family, left here in the half-past six o'clock train yesterday evening to take the remains of his daughter to Auburn, where the interment will take place on Saturday afternoon.